the procedurejaid down under the Insecticides Act, 1968. However, the Government is encouraging the usage of bio-manures in organic farming and also its usage in integrated nutrient managment.

(c) Whenever the information about continued use of pesticide in India, which are banned in other countries is received, the Ministry of Agriculture reviews the usage of such pesticides by appointing Expert Committee or by the Registration Committee (RC) dealing with the Registration of pesticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committees and RC, appropriate action is taken by Ministry of Agriculture. The reasons to permit the use of any pesticide in the country depends on various factors *viz.* incidence of pests & diseases in the country, toxicity of pesticides under the agro-climatic conditions prevailing in India, availability of alternative pesticides for controlling a pest/disease, etc.

Based on the recommendations of these Expert Committees/RC, the Ministry of Agriculture has banned 25 insecticides for Import, manufacture and use in the country. Besides, 4 insecticide formulations have been banned for import, manufacture and use in the country. In addition, 2 insecticides/insecticide formulations have been banned for use in the country but their manufacture is allowed for export. Nine insecticides have been allowed with certain restrictions.

**Short and long term measures for the development in agriculture sector**

1959. DR. BARUN MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTU RE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that further development of agricultural sector is immediately necessary for the balanced development of the country; and

(b) if so, what effective measures have been taken for short-term and long-term development of agricultural sectors alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Government are aware of the crucial role of agriculture in the overall economic and social well being of the country and to achieve inclusive growth. Accordingly, Policy initiatives and different Plan Schemes and Programmes have been initiated/ implemented. The country is bestowed with diverse agro-climatic conditions favourable for the cultivation of diverse crops like foodgrains crops, commercial crops, horticulture, plantation, spices etc. To promote crop diversification and to provide focused approach to the programmes, a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize is being implemented from 1.4.2004. National Horticulture Mission has been launched in the country from May, 2005 for ensuring end to end approach with backward and forward linkages covering research, post harvest management, processing and marketing for development of horticulture. A centrally-sponsored scheme of National Bamboo Mission, was approved during 2006 to bring in additional area under bamboo in the forest and non-forest area. To encourage organic farming a National Project on Organic farming has also been taken up. Government has made concerted efforts to make quality seeds available to the farmers. Other programmes/schemes of Government include revitalization of the agricultural extension services, agricultural marketing reforms, Macro Management schemes providing adequate flexibility to the States for implementing suitable schemes/projects, revitalization of cooperative sector and provision of adequate credit.

In order to sustain and revitalize agriculture sector, two new Schemes has been launched by Government, namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM) to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains and to improve productivity and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with an objective to incentivise the States so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors and to provide flexibility to States in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes. The Government of India has also constituted the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) to give focused attention to the problem of the rain-fed areas of the country.

Besides, based on the recommendations of National Commission on Farmers, Government of India after consultation with State Governments and concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments has formulated 'National Policy for Farmers' which *inter-alia* aims to improve economic viability of farming by substantially increasing the net income of the farmers.

**Model Rehabilitation Policy for farmers**

1960. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress Government has made in charting out a Model Rehabilitation Policy for the farmers in the country; and

(b) by when Government would be able to announce it alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources has been approved by the Cabinet and has come into force *w.e.f.* 31st October, 2007, the date of its publication in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary). The policy document is also available at the websites of the Ministry of Rural Development *(hltp.//rural.nic.in)* and the Department of Land Resources (http.//dolr.nic.in*).*

The policy provides for the basic minimum requirements that must be met by all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people, while the State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies may put in place greater benefits levels than those prescribed. The principles of the policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntary displaced permanently due to any other reason.

**Loss in DMS**

†1961. SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme (D.M.S.) is running in loss;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action being taken to meet this loss; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.